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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Burkina Faso: Food Security Crisis

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation:</b> MDRBF014	<b>Glide n° OT-2017-000121-BFA</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 29/08/2017	<b>Date of Disaster:</b> July 2017 (slow onset)
<b>Operation Manager (responsible for this EPoA):</b> Romain S. Guigma, Operations Manager, Sahel CCST	<b>Point of contact:</b> Lazare Zoungrana, Secretary General, Burkina Faso Red Cross Society
<b>Operation start date:</b> 29/08/2017	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> Three months
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 189,679	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 25,700 persons	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 8,452 persons
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> 7,000 volunteers; 200 staffs and 45 branches	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> ICRC, Belgium Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross and Monaco Red Cross	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> WFP, OCHA, government technical services and the community management committee	

## A. Analyse of the situation

### Description of the disaster

The DREF allocation of CHF189,679 is intended to support the Burkina Faso Red Cross respond urgently to the needs of 8,452 people living in a critical food security situation in the province of Oudalan, more precisely in the commune of Tin-Akoff. The food assistance targets vulnerable pockets where populations are particularly affected.

As there has been no significant assistance provided until the end of July, the situation of the already vulnerable households is expected to deteriorate during the lean season from July to September. This year is expected to be critical with negative nutritional implications especially on pregnant and lactating women and on children.

In the Sahel region of Burkina Faso, the nutritional status of children under the age of five remains a concern, particularly in the Oudalan province, where prevalence has exceeded WHO's critical thresholds. The rate of access to drinking water for households is quite low (65 percent), which has a negative impact on food consumption and the nutritional status of households.

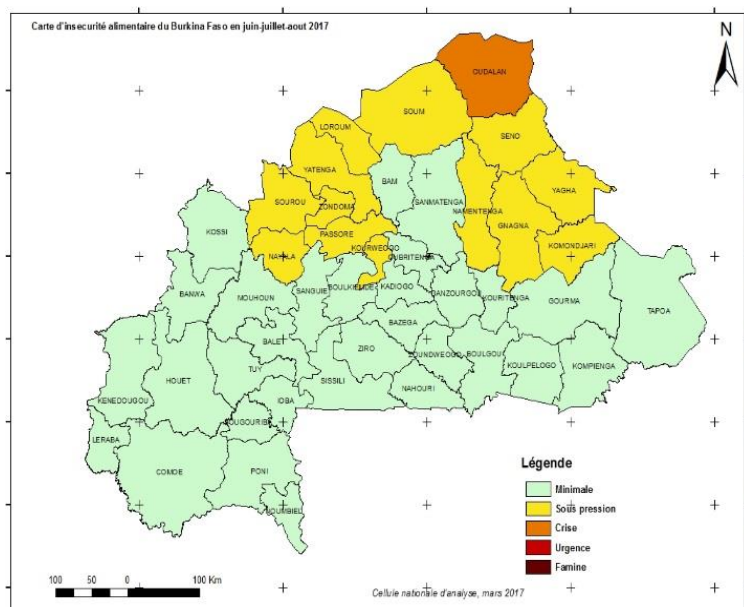


The food availability of livestock is generally low due to the structural deficits of natural fodder recorded in the Sahel regions. In this region, the use of agro-industrial by-products (SPAI) does not compensate for the forage deficit. In addition, the available fodder has been severely degraded for the current period (March to May 2017) in the other regions and currently there is no satisfaction of the food requirement of the national

herd. This situation negatively affects the physical condition of animals and the availability of their products. Analysis of the current and projected food situation from August to September shows the province (Oudalan) in a food crisis situation (phase 3).

Furthermore, the heavy rainfall recorded late July in the province of Oudalan, plunged hundreds of people into disarray and left deep traces. This situation indicates that there have been two casualties. Approximately 882 people (117 households) were displaced, 85 houses and 47 Latrines destroyed, 101 small ruminants washed away, eight donkeys reported missing, 18 mattresses washed away, unusable sleeping facilities, kitchen utensils destroyed and washed away. The victims from the affected locations are relocated to foster families whose capacity of welcoming more relatives remain inadequate. To alleviate the suffering, the Burkina Faso Red Cross, with the support of the Spanish Red Cross, organized a non-food items distribution to 112 households. These non-food items (NFIs) consisted mainly of mats, blankets, cooking utensils, tarpaulins, jerry cans, buckets, soap, sanitary towels for women. Problems related to water, hygiene, sanitation, and habitat remain.

Currently, with the lean season, some provinces of the country observe a deterioration in food and nutritional security and depletion of food stocks. Population displacement and insecurity aggravate the severity of food insecurity, resulting in an increased number of people in crisis and emergency situations. This is the case of households affected in the province of Oudalan



According to the [country's Burkina Faso harmonized framework](#), 257,238 people are expected to be food and nutrition insecure in nine regions. In relation to this, the National Society has targeted 10 percent (25,723 people affected) of these food-insecure people for assistance, during the lean period from July to September 2017. The Emergency Fund (DREF) targets 8,452 people (part of 25,723) for direct food assistance during September, which represents 33 percent of the total target. While the DREF will help respond to the emergency, further funding is sought to attend the needs of the total target of 25,723 people.

This emergency fund was requested to respond to the identified emergency pocket and lay the groundwork to develop a four-year program through more in-depth assessments and sound planning. While implementing the emergency response through this DREF, other funding mechanisms are considered to ensure continuity of the longer-term support which would be based on a preparedness and resilience approach. The long-term program will be integrated into the IFRC planning program. In fact, the Burkina Faso Red Cross is in line with the dynamics of the Movement's partners (IFRC, ICRC) and other partners in the Food Security cluster to provide an emergency response to households suffering from food and nutrition insecurity on the one hand and to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households and the capacity of national actors to cope with shocks. These two objectives are aimed at addressing an integrated response including immediate food assistance during the lean season and, where conditions are favourable, strengthening or restoring livelihoods. Resilience is an integral part of this approach, as it provides an opportunity for affected populations to resist future shocks.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of the Host National Society

The Burkina Faso Red Cross has extensive experience in the management of food and nutrition crises. Since the 2005 food crisis related to locust attacks, the National Society has strengthened its operational capacity and gained experience in managing the response to the food crisis in 2012. Since then, it has diversified its emergency response tools and has begun to use and promote cash transfer for emergency response and the implementation of certain projects and programs. In addition to these operations, food

security and nutrition programs are being developed with the support of Partner National Societies (PNSs) and external partners. These programs have always had satisfactory results. Below are a few projects and programs executed or under implementation by Burkina Faso Red Cross.

Project title	Partner(s)
Project of Resilience and Food Security in the Soum (RSA submitted) 2014-2017 Phases 1 and 2	Monaco Red Cross Society
Project to strengthen the resilience, food security and nutritional status of vulnerable populations in the communes of Baraboulé soum / Sahel region in Burkina Faso. 2015-2017	Belgian Red Cross, Commune of Baraboulé and Djibo, Government of Belgium
Food Security Improvement Project to Strengthen Agro-pastoral Production System, Processing of Market Products and Sweet Potato with Orange Chair in Léo, Sissili Province Burkina Faso 2015-2017	Spanish Red Cross, Commune of Leo, Government
Project to improve working conditions and the production capacity of 1,133 women producing shea butter in the province of ziro - Second phase	Spanish Red Cross province ZIRO (Sapouy)

For the response to this food crisis, the actions already undertaken by the National Societies are as follows:

- Participation in the analysis of the Harmonized Country Framework
- Participation in rapid and joint assessments in areas classified as hazardous
- Participation in country coordination meetings
- Alerting local branches and mobilizing volunteers
- Participation in a ICRC and National society's joint assessment
- Development of a Plan of Action

In 2016, the Burkina Faso Red Cross benefited from a DREF to respond to flooding in the city of Ouagadougou, which provided the National Society additional experience with the use of this mode of funding and its rational management. With the support of partners such as the Belgian Red Cross and the IFRC, the CRBF has volunteers trained in disaster management, particularly in food security and nutrition, food security and livelihoods.

#### **Overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country**

**IFRC:** From 22 to 24 May 2017, the IFRC organized a workshop in Ouagadougou on how to work differently on food security and nutrition and the launching of a plan of action for a three-year program including emergency responses. During this period, discussions were held with several partners such as SNP and ECHO, for the mobilization of resources and possible potential partners.

The IFRC will mobilize the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) to provide technical support the National Society for a period of three months, the operations team and the entire support team of the IFRC Sahel Cluster. The RDRT will provide technical support to the National Society operational team for better organization and in-depth assessments, which may result in a refinement of strategies for better implementation.

**ICRC:** The ICRC is well established in Burkina Faso and works especially in the Sahel part of Mali, a conflict zone and an area that has hosted Malian refugees to support the Burkina Faso Red Cross with livestock vaccination and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The ICRC conducted a joint assessment on the humanitarian situation specifically on the food security and livelihoods of the people of the Soum and Oudalan provinces in the Sahel region. Following this assessment, the ICRC and the National Society concluded that there is a need for emergency assistance in both provinces. For the Soum province, which is a conflict zone with recurrent attacks by armed groups, and whose situation has led to population displacement, the ICRC proposes to support the National Society for food assistance through cash transfer programming with voucher modality to the benefit of 835 food-insecure households. In the province of Oudalan, the second province of the Sahel region, where the need is also urgent, National Society is positioned with the support of the IFRC through the DREF to support the affected populations. The two combined efforts will make it possible to cover the food needs of the most vulnerable people in both provinces.

## **Movement Coordination**

Throughout the implementation of this DREF operation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies through the Sahel Cluster in Dakar, will coordinate the action and provide technical support for the development of strategies and monitoring of the country's action plan. At the National Society level, coordination meetings will be held bringing together the SSPs, the ICRC and the RDRT deployed to support the implementation of the operation. On the security front, the IFRC, the ICRC, will support the NS on better secure access of people and goods along the implementation of the operation.

## **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country**

The operation will complement the government's response to the crisis, which has produced a Response and Support Plan for Food Insecure and Malnourished Populations (PRSPV) to respond to this food crisis. This response plan amounts to a total cost of FCFA 22,753,457,410 (approximately 39,502,530 CHF). From information gathered from the various players (State and Partners), the amount acquired is FCFA 14,848,540,445 (approximately CHF 25,778,716) or 65 percent of the total cost.

Funding for the implementation of measures to support crop production represents 41 percent of the total amount acquired, followed by prevention and management of malnutrition (27 percent), direct food assistance actions (19 percent) And livestock production support (13 percent).

## **Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning**

According to the [Burkina Faso harmonized framework](#), 257,238 people are expected be food and nutrition insecure in nine regions. In relation to this, the National Society has targeted 10 percent (25,723 people affected) of these food-insecure people for assistance, during the lean period from July to September 2017. The Emergency Fund (DREF) targets 8,452 people (part of 25,723) for direct food assistance during September, which represents 33 percent of the National Society's total target, including 1,800 women with nutrition awareness support. Each beneficiary should receive food assistance to cover daily caloric needs estimated at 2100 kcal per person. The DREF aims for a complete and balanced food assistance for 30 days per person. Sphere standards and indicators will serve as a reference.

## **Capacity Building of National Society**

To accomplish this operation, the capacities of stakeholders at the country (local and national) and regional levels must be strengthened. At the local level, the operation will set up community management structures from the start of the operation, which will participate in targeting beneficiaries, monitoring activities and facilitate the sustainability of actions in the communities. At the national level, refresher trainings for volunteers and National Society staff on Food Security/Nutrition and Livelihoods (NDRT) will be conducted. As for the regional level, it will also be important to organize a refresher training for the Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRTs) that are experienced in response operations. To this end, three RDRTs are participated in Bamako, from August 14 to 23, to a RDRT refresher training focused on Food Security and nutrition and new approaches and tools such as Cash Transfer, Mega V, ODK.

With the support of the RDRT deployed and with the cluster of in-depth assessments will be conducted in all the sectors involved. The evaluation will prioritize actions to be carried out in the communities. It will also help to define the program better and consider the short-term and long-term aspects. The analysis of this assessments will focus on food security, nutrition, livelihoods and health. The recommendations will allow to better orient actions for more efficiency and effectiveness

## **Beneficiary Selection**

Targeting of beneficiaries will be carried out in the field in collaboration with local administrative authorities, community members, decentralized technical services of the state, local health service managers and other sector partners for the identification of areas that are highly vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the provinces and municipalities concerned. The identification and selection of beneficiaries will then be carried out based on the selection criteria agreed upon by common agreement of the stakeholders. Targeting will be done with the community through a participatory approach.

### **Beneficiaries of food assistance**

The household will be the targeting unit. Targeting will consider the categories of affected populations. In each village, committees in charge of targeting, monitoring and following up on complaints will be set up. The targeting process starts with a briefing on the process and goal of the intervention. It is followed by a comprehensive census of households before completing the process with socio-economic categorization. The beneficiaries are members of very poor households according to the socio-economic categorization based on the household economy called HEA and having a child from 0 to 59 months, being pregnant woman or lactating woman. An exception, upon consensus, could be made on households deemed vulnerable. This exception applies only to persons in particularly difficult situations such as disabled and old people. Inclusion and exclusion errors will be limited, thanks to the strategy of exhaustive and comprehensive census in the villages. This will also be followed by the systematic sharing (with shareholders) of the minutes of meetings held with target persons. These errors can also be limited using the weighting criteria, the Common Targeting Guide with CORIANS and by improving the management of complaints

### **Beneficiaries of community nutrition activities are:**

- Households with children aged 0 to 59 months suffering from acute malnutrition or at risk of malnutrition.
- Households with pregnant and lactating mothers are the target for prevention activities at community level.
- Prevention activities on the risks related to food and care practices concerning infants, young children and their mothers approach based on the first 1000 days (window of opportunity) focus on exclusive breastfeeding, supplementary feeding and the use of health services.

### **Risk Assessment**

#### Risks identified:

- Security: The Sahel region is experiencing attacks by armed groups, especially in the provinces of Soum and Oudalan. Actions are being taken at the governmental level to secure these areas. The operation areas are not at risk, but action will be taken to prevent any insecurity.
- Accessibility: During the rainy season, the unpaved roads of the countryside deteriorate and some structures such as the bridges are destroyed, making it very difficult the travel and have access to certain areas. Some places are completely cut off from large cities throughout the rainy season while others are not accessible by trucks

#### Mitigation measures:

- In terms of security, the National Society will set up security rules and take steps to facilitate the implementation of the operation activities. Refresher training on Safety measures will be carried out.
- Concerning accessibility to intervention areas, the local branches will be made more responsible. In addition, the cash transfer modality will be used to minimize transportation of large quantities of goods (foodstuff, equipment etc.) and their deliveries and movements between the national headquarters and the branches.

## **B. Strategy and Operational plan**

### **Main objective**

**To provide food assistance and preventive activities on nutrition to 8,452 people or 1,300 households to enable the affected population to survive and meet its immediate needs.**

### **Proposed strategy**

Following community targeting on the HEA model which will allow to classify the household in terms of vulnerability, households' needs will be identified further and validated considered. A multi-sectoral analysis will identify needs in related areas such as wash, livelihoods, health, which are key sectors to be considered in a holistic vision aiming at improving resilience.

During the intervention, monitoring will be carried out to not only measure the satisfaction of the beneficiaries but also to measure the impact in the households and in the community in general. To facilitate recovery, diverse livelihoods activities based on existing capacities will be rapidly implemented while continuing direct assistance for immediate needs to ensure a smooth transition to recovery.

The food assistance will mobilize 128,893 kg to assist 8,452 people. The composition of a standard basket to provide is: 12.5 kg cereals, 1.35 kg legume, 0.75 litre of oil, 0.5 kg of sugar and 0.15 kg salt for a total approximate amount of CHF9.7 per person.

Prevention and community care for people suffering from acute malnutrition will be ensured by supporting the organization of screening campaigns, referencing of malnourished children, sensitizing and training mothers on the “BP (Brachial Perimeter) approach”. The approach enables mothers to measure themselves and regularly their children to define the nutritional status to anticipate the kind of care the children would need in the event of a nutritional problem. The DREF will launch this approach in two pilot villages with 70 women (the 70 women are part of the 1,800). These actions will help remove people from a famine situation that can result in death, deformation or poor growth in children

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) will be a priority, recognizing the close relationship between nutrition and WASH. Thus, WASH activities will be implemented to ensure access to drinking water through the practice of chlorination, and protection of water points. Hand washing will be promoted with demonstrations of good washing with soap and water. This will be supported by hygiene and health promotion activities with social mobilization and effective education at the community level.

It will be important to strengthen community surveillance for early detection, investigation and rapid intervention to mitigate the negative impact of diseases and epidemics at the community level. A community-based surveillance system (CBS) will be set up and volunteers trained in CBS and Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) for epidemic prevention and response. This will be a good platform for real-time information sharing to enhance prompt response and action. A good referral system will be set up to facilitate communication with the appropriate health facility

For the food assistance, cash transfer programming (CTP) has been retained as the main option. Such option may be effected by cash transfer modality and/or distribution of vouchers, whether accompanied by conditions. This choice is an effective way for us to respond immediately to various needs while respecting the dignity of everyone, in giving the affected populations the opportunity to make choices, to support local markets and to restart the recovery of the local economy. In the current context, cash transfer is more appropriate and more efficient.

During this operation, beneficiaries will be considered as full stakeholders. Community management committees (community targeting, implementation, monitoring, coordination, etc.) will be set up and their responsibilities formally established to carry out activities. This will give the communities a full ownership of the program. While implementing the operation plan, communities will be involved, and implementing agents will execute a competence transfer plan to enable community empowerment and prepare them for the recovery phase. The community is better suited to identifying the most vulnerable households on the one hand and on the other hand not to undermine the already existing endogenous response mechanisms.

A refresher training of the National Disaster Response Team’s (NDRT) volunteers and a briefing of the local volunteers will be ensured to facilitate assessments and implementation of the operation. NDRT volunteers will also be deployed to support community volunteers.

A coordination mechanism will be set up with other internal partners at national level to monitor the situation, the context and the implementation of the operation. The National Society, already part of the sectoral food security group, will strengthen its participation in decision-making and coordination meetings.

## **Operation support services**

### **Human Resources**

The Burkina Faso Red Cross has competent experienced staff and volunteers prepared in responding to food insecurity/nutrition as well as in responding to floods. As for the long-term programs, the National Society has experienced and capitalized on the lessons learned from the operations implemented in the past. The National Society can count with approximately 7000 active volunteers, eight RDRTs (generalist, logistics, relief, shelter, food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, emergency health), 100 NDRTs and volunteers specialized in shelter, watsan, community health, needs assessment, logistics and food security. The National Society has experience in managing long-term programs.

Despite important human resources, the National Society, during emergencies or in the implementation of programs, sometimes experiences shortcomings or limitations linked to the mobilization of personnel (volunteers and employees) as these resources are already committed in projects or programs with the SSPs, IFRC, ICRC and other partners. The response activities increase the workload of the National Society causing flaws in the early hours of implementation. Weakness in monitoring and reporting is also affecting sometimes the quality of the service delivered. The number of people for reporting and monitoring remains very low. In view of this, additional human resource support and training or refresher-training will be imperative to the National Society. The IFRC has expertise in all sectors (health, nutrition, food security, disaster management, shelter, water and sanitation) and in support services (financial and logistics pool). For this operation, it will be able, depending on the needs, to deploy RDRT for technical support when appropriate.

### **Logistics and Supply Chain**

Most of the operation will consist of cash transfers, which will reduce the mobilization of transportation, storage and large purchases of food items. But this would also entail better logistic planning. Hence in Niger:

- Evaluation of potential suppliers at the local level with delivery protocols and payment terms established. Plans concerning purchasing could possibly be established if the monetary transfer cannot be realized.
- For warehousing and storage, this will be the responsibility of suppliers identified for food delivery
- Transportation and vehicle requirements. For this operation, the DREF will mobilise one vehicle to support the National Society in the monitoring of the activities.

### **Information and Technologies (IT)**

Currently, the target areas of the operation are covered by telephone networks and have an acceptable Internet connection network. At the local level, Red Cross branches often do not have the IT equipment to support operations. To do this, two modems of WIFI connection for the field team will be acquired to facilitate connection with ten mobile android phones for the implementation of the post distribution evaluation with the program ODK.

### **Communications**

Communication, advocacy and community awareness materials will be developed to make visible the humanitarian work of National Society and IFRC through the production and realization of articles, press releases, testimonies, leaflets, Photos and videos. The media will be involved to ensure media coverage of the key activities carried out as part of this operation. Social media will be used to maximize the visibility of Red Cross actions and its partners. Emphasis will also be placed on advocacy for protection, dignity, rights and respect for communities.

### **Security**

In areas at high risk of food insecurity, the problem of insecurity exists particularly in the province of Oudalan and Soum. But the government has decided to secure the areas with the deployment of security forces. These zones according to their vulnerabilities will be considered in the response. A priori, our actions are not realized in these zones of insecurity, they will be implemented specifically in the safe communes. Security meetings with the ICRC and PNS have already been set up and will strengthen the security aspects of our areas of intervention. In addition, RCRC identified jackets and bibs will be provided to all the volunteers involved in the operation.

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

With the Studies and Planning Department, a monitoring /evaluation plan will be established to ensure the smooth running of the activities. Activity reports and a DREF final report will be provided. A workshop on lessons learned during the third month will be organized to analyse the successes, challenges, best practices and recommendations to be captured and applied in future programs and emergency calls. At the community level, the management committees set up to support the implementation of the program will be producing monthly reports. Capacity-building activities in reporting will be carried out for communities and data collection with ODK for volunteers.

**Administration and finance**

The Burkina Faso Red Cross Society has a department of finance and accounting. Consideration about the weight of the National Society activities and the requirement of certain donors leads us to plan the capacity building of the NS's finance teams. In addition, IFRC financial staff will work closely with the Finance Department of the National Society to ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions to be discussed in the MoU between the National Society and the Sahel Cluster of the International Federation. The management of financial resources will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC guidelines.





**Contact Information:**

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:  
In the National Society**

**Burkina Faso Red Cross Society:**

- Lazare Zoungrana, Secretary General, phone: +22625361340, email: [lzoungrana@croixrougebf.org](mailto:lzoungrana@croixrougebf.org)

**IFRC Sahel Country Cluster Support Team:**

- Anne Elisabeth Leclerc, Head of Sahel Country Cluster, phone: +22178 6390794; email: [Anne.leclerc@ifrc.org](mailto:Anne.leclerc@ifrc.org)
- Romain Guigma, Operation Manager; phone: +221 78 6380703; email: [romain.guigma@ifrc.org](mailto:romain.guigma@ifrc.org)

**IFRC Africa Region:**

- Farid Aiywar, Disaster Management Unit; Nairobi; phone: +254 20 2835213; email: [farid.aiywar@ifrc.org](mailto:farid.aiywar@ifrc.org)
- Nicolas Verdy, Operations Coordinator, Kenya; phone: +254 780 771161; email: [nicolas.verdy@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolas.verdy@ifrc.org)

**IFRC Geneva:**

- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer; phone: +41 75 4198604; email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

**IFRC Regional Logistics Unit:**

- Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; phone: +254 733 888 022 & Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:****In IFRC Africa Regional Office:**

- Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development; phone: +254202835155; email: [kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org](mailto:kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org)

**For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):****IFRC Africa Regional Office:**

- Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254780771139; email: [Fiona.gatere@ifrc.org](mailto:Fiona.gatere@ifrc.org)
- Nathalie Proulx, PMER Delegate; phone: +254 780 771136; email: [nathalie.proulx@ifrc.org](mailto:nathalie.proulx@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and peace.

# DREF OPERATION

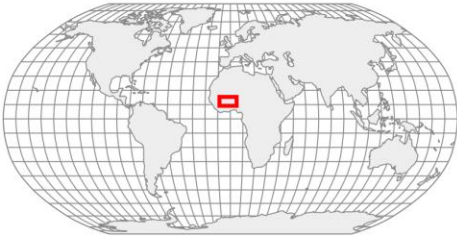
07/08/2017

## DREF BURKINA

Budget Group	DREF grant budget	Expenditure CHF
Shelter - Relief	0	0
Shelter - Transitional	0	0
Construction - Housing	0	0
Construction - Facilities	0	0
Construction - Materials	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0
Food	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	870	870
Medical & First Aid	0	0
Teaching Materials	0	0
Utensils & Tools	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0
Emergency Response Units	0	0
Cash Disbursements	90,634	90,634
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>91,504</b>	<b>91,504</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
Medical Equipment	0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Storage, Warehousing	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,249	3,249
Logistics Services	3,690	3,690
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>6,939</b>
International Staff	24,500	24,500
National Staff	90	90
National Society Staff	19,495	19,495
Volunteers	75	75
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>44,160</b>	<b>44,160</b>
Consultants	0	0
Professional Fees	0	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	20,840	20,840
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>20,840</b>	<b>20,840</b>
Travel	11,600	11,600
Information & Public Relations	210	210
Office Costs	2,040	2,040
Communications	420	420
Financial Charges	389	389
Other General Expenses	0	0
Shared Support Services	0	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>14,659</b>	<b>14,659</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	11,577	11,577
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>11,577</b>	<b>11,577</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>189,679</b>	<b>189,679</b>



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



# Burkina Faso, Food Insecurity: DREF

25 August 2017 • MDRNLOXX • OT-2017-000121-BFA



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, GADM, ICRC, IFRC

